



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 8, 1929.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL MEETING
PUBLIC OPINION IS BASIS OF LAW
GREEN STRIPS BROOKWOOD ISSUE
STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
GROWING UNIONISM

THE LABOR CLARION IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

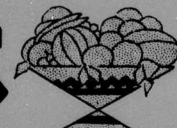
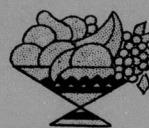
The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership, begin to do so now.

THE LABOR CLARION
LABOR TEMPLE
SIXTEENTH AND CAPP STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO

this
food
question . .

One hears a lot about it,
but there really isn't much
to it...that is, not for those
who know Hale's Food
Shop. The quality of food,
eight departments under
one roof, the prices. It
really pays one to come
down town to do one's
food shopping.



**HALE'S
FOOD SHOP**

FIFTH near MARKET STREET

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 1886 Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Albion Ave.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Cleaners & Dyers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Elevator Operators & Starters No. 87—Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrician Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees, No. 1—Office, 748 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 181—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. McNeill, 250 Eureka.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Building.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—A. J. Wallace, Bulkhead Pier No. 7.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Sewermen No. 534—Labor Temple.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday. Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th.
Retail Cleaners and Dyers No. 18021—Moe Davis, 862 Third.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 39th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Store Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Store Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambro, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 166 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL MEETING

Wednesday, January 30, 1929.

Safety in Building Dam.

On December 27, 1928, a letter was sent by the Industrial Accident Commission to Dr. Elwood Mead, U. S. Commissioner of Reclamation, recommending that the Federal Government and all the state governments interested in the construction of Boulder Dam co-operate in a safety drive to prevent accidents to employees.

On January 2, 1929, Dr. Mead wrote as follows from Washington, D. C.:

"Dear Mr. French:

"I am in complete accord with your proposal and am very glad you have made it. It will help to focus attention on this matter and facilitate the action that you and I desire if I can give your letter to the press. Might I ask you to wire me collect upon receipt of my letter if you have any objection to this publicity."

On January 8, 1929, Dr. Mead was advised that the California authorities were anxious to join their forces with all other agencies interested in conserving human life, especially as it is likely California workers will participate in the construction work.

In further correspondence with Dr. Mead it is planned to invite the other states so vitally concerned in the Boulder Dam project to co-operate with the Federal Government and the California Industrial Accident Commission.

Dam Employment Question.

So many inquiries have come to the Department of Industrial Relations, and especially to the State Employment Agencies, about the possibility of employment in connection with building Boulder Dam, that the department believes it wise to inform those who may be contemplating a trip to California that it is extremely doubtful when work will start. Several states have yet to consider the Federal legislation, and time must elapse before all the legal requirements are fulfilled and the engineering plans are consummated.

First Safety School.

A superintendents', foremen's and mechanics' safety school for those engaged in building and engineering construction work opens in the Mission High School Auditorium, San Francisco, on Tuesday evening, February 5th. This is the first school of its kind under State auspices. The purpose is to train men in safe practices and to promote those measures so necessary in preventing industrial injuries. The Industrial Accident Commission has the whole-hearted support of organized employers, employees, as well as of those in civic, engineering and insurance groups. A full program of speakers has been arranged for the Tuesday evenings from February 5th up to April 16th.

Women and Minors.

The last report of the Division of Industrial Welfare states that there were employed 27,797 women and minors in 1853 establishments. Of these, 29.7 per cent earned less than the minimum wage of \$16 per week. Of this group, 10 per cent are registered apprentice time workers and the balance registered apprentice piece workers and employees who have worked less than a full week. In proof that the minimum wage does not become

the maximum wage, 56.2 per cent received \$17 and over per week, and 6 per cent \$30 and over per week.

In comparison with other years, the statistics show an increase in higher wages from year to year and a decrease in earnings under \$16. A very much higher wage in similar industries in the States is also reported, the median wage being \$18 per week.

Unpaid Wages Collected.

During the calendar year ended December 31, 1928, the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement reports that 1672 wage complaints were received in the Bakersfield, Long Beach and Los Angeles offices against 169 oil companies or individual oil enterprises. The total amount of wages claimed was \$259,308 and the sum thus far collected is \$176,409, or 68 per cent.

Financially irresponsible promoters in the oil industry are to blame for this special problem. They induce men to work on the supposition that oil will immediately follow boring, but quite often the promises are unknown to the oil.

Unemployment in California.

This is the peak time of unemployment in California. The situation is slightly better than it was this time one year ago, but there are many thousands of men and women out of work.

The placements by the State Employment Agencies during December, 1928, totaled 9685, compared with 11,494 for November, 1928, a decrease of 1809, or 15.7 per cent, in December. The record shows an increase of 10.1 per cent compared with December, 1927; 887 more positions were found in December of 1928 than in December of 1927.

From July 1, 1928, to January 1, 1929, the ten regular State agencies placed 84,326 men and women, compared with 79,679 placements from July 1, 1927, to January 1, 1928, an increase of 4647.

The success of last year's seasonal offices in the farming and fruit-growing sections of California is shown by the receipt of applications from Lodi, Watsonville and Gilroy for the establishment of these offices later in the year. The Lodi District Chamber of Commerce wrote most cordially in referring to the service rendered during 1928.

Labor Law Enforcement.

During December 2753 violations of labor laws were reported by the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement, of which number 2504, or 91 per cent, were wage claims. The latter were settled to the number of 1290 and the sum of \$75,883 collected for those who had found it impossible to receive their wages when work was concluded. The criminal prosecutions for violations of labor laws numbered 120 during the month, and 13 civil suits were filed on behalf of 28 wage complainants to recover \$2235 in unpaid wages.

Camp Inspections.

During the year ending December 31, 1928, 2416 camps were inspected by the Division of Housing and Sanitation. The population of these camps was 92,474, of which number 56,020 were men, 18,229 women and 18,225 children, and 47,137 were listed as Americans and 45,337 foreign born.

Railroad camps headed the number with 381

under permanent and 58 under temporary headings. While in the asparagus fields there were only 18 permanent camps, those of a temporary nature totaled 280. The cotton camps numbered 262, all temporary. The melon camps showed 136 permanent and 39 temporary. Construction work caused the listing of 49 permanent and 100 temporary camps. Lumber operations reported 72 permanent and 29 temporary camps.

An engineer of the Southern Pacific Company will accompany the camp inspectors who visit railroad camps and the fullest co-operation is expected.

Immigrants of 41 nationalities brought 2000 complaints to the Division of Housing and Sanitation during 1928, and 1694, or 85.7 per cent, were investigated and their adjudication obtained. Of the 2000, 1798 were aliens, 174 declarants and 28 naturalized citizens.

STEEL MAGNATE TALKS "HIGH WAGES."

Charles M. Schwab, steel magnate and professional publicity seeker, is again in the limelight. His new version of the Ten Commandments revolves around high wages, pleas to cease deceiving the public and to treat workers as business partners.

The Bethlehem steel mills are located near Allentown, Pa., and the Pennsylvania Labor Herald, published there, refuses to join the cheer brigade. The "new economic Moses" is reminded that his talk does not accord with his practice.

The labor paper intimates that the Commandments were written for Schwab, and he signed the document without reading same.

"Does he mean that he is about to pay decent wages at Bethlehem, at Harrisburg, at Buffalo, at Sparrows Point?" asks the labor editor. "Where does he intend to begin paying high wages? Or, better, when does he intend to begin?"

"The fact that he has ordained new rules for American business and has not illustrated his rules by his own example, sort of takes the fine edge off. Rude fellows who insist that a preacher have some sort of a moral character before he undertakes to reform others are likely to demand some evidence of sincerity. In other words, people will expect Mr. Schwab to show to the world he has taken his own medicine and knows that it is good."

No. 6 of the Decalogue declares: "Welcome new ideas; establish permanent institutions; we must be prepared for change."

The labor editor inquires if this is notice that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation will abandon its company "union," which every employee is compelled to join.

BOSS

THE TAILOR

1048 MARKET STREET

Five Doors Below Granada Theatre

Suits and
Overcoats
at
Popular
PricesAll Work
Done Under
Strictly
Union
Conditions

PUBLIC OPINION IS BASIS OF LAW.

Trade unionists agitate against social wrong because they know the power of public opinion. This force will break every influence reaction can assemble, but privilege is careful to conceal their slender foundation that rests on ignorance and indifference.

Public opinion must be a sound development that follows a long campaign of education. This is the price of progress.

James Bryce, author of "American Commonwealth," and former British ambassador to Washington, declared that "public opinion is stronger in America than anywhere else in the world."

The British historian and jurist reminds Americans that their Constitution is not a rigid document, but that "the brevity and the generality of its words" leaves a wide field for changes that are needed through new viewpoints and better understandings of social problems.

These viewpoints, says Bryce, "must be that of the people at their best moments."

Our Constitutional Fathers did not make it easy to amend the Constitution. They were alert to the danger of passing emotion and transitory impulse.

They provided for changes, but these must be so essential to popular welfare that the people will overcome high barriers that have been erected to check hasty and ill-considered action.

This sound public opinion, that grows out of our experience and needs, is the basis of law. Its operation was shown in the establishment of public schools, free textbooks, secret ballot in public elections, workmen's compensation, safety measures, and scores of other remedial acts.

No wrong can withstand a popular realization of injustice. By this is not meant spasmodic protest against wrong by even a considerable group of citizens, but rather a nation-wide knowledge of injustice and a realization that enlightened self-interest and popular welfare calls for a removal of the grievance.

If the evils of the labor injunction, child labor, low wages, occupational diseases and other ills were woven into the nation's social consciousness nothing could stay their removal.

New social outlooks is the last thing that men will accept. They pride themselves on "marching with progress," except in these. They cling to the old until they are aroused through education and intelligent self-interest. Lawmakers and courts bow to the new ideal.

Trade unionists are aware of this tendency. They are ceaseless in urging education, organization and agitation. They know one resolution will not suffice. Neither will a spirited campaign of short duration that is invariably followed by discouragement that brings joy to reaction. It is this knowledge that makes our unions invulnerable.

Trade unionists plead with the unorganized to join with them that the day of social justice and the removal of wrong may be hastened.

DR. RYAN'S FOOLISH ASSERTION.

The Rev. John A. Ryan, who has a large number of friends in unions of the American Federation of Labor, recently delivered an address at Brookwood College, in which he said that the American labor movement is in danger of sinking into "a condition of sodden, self-satisfied materialism." It was Brookwood College, from which the executive council and the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor recommended withholding support because of its anti-American Federation of Labor teachings. Dr. Ryan should know that there is no danger of labor sinking into such a condition as he describes. Organized labor must inherently continue idealistic, militant, unsatisfied. Dr. Ryan pictures an anachronism—an impossibility. He has said something that is so foolish and ill-considered that it does not deserve serious attention.

GREEN STRIPS BROOKWOOD ISSUE.

Organized labor does not attempt to interfere with the academic freedom of Brookwood College. This institution can employ Communist instructors, can preach "red" philosophy, can attack American Federation of Labor officials and can favor dual organizations of workers. The trade unions only insist on their right to withhold support from such an institution.—President Green.

In a smashing reply to Brookwood critics of the American Federation of Labor, President Green asks if these critics believe American Federation of Labor officials "would be such mollycoddles as to fail to strike back when the fundamentals of the American trade union structure are assailed, ridiculed and denounced"?

Green shatters the claim that officials of Brookwood College were not permitted to answer "charges" before the American Federation of Labor Executive Council recommended affiliates to withdraw their support from that institution.

The Executive Council had no jurisdiction over Brookwood; it is a private institution, said Mr. Green. Under these conditions the council could "very properly be admonished to mind its own business."

What the Council did, continues Mr. Green, was to inquire into the educational policies of a private institution that was aided by trade union funds. Brookwood's right to employ Communist instructors, to extol the "red" philosophy, to support dual labor organizations, and to assail trade union policies and officials is acknowledged by Mr. Green, but he points out that the trade unions reserve the right to decide whether they will support such an institution.

The "academic plea" of Brookwood is shattered by calling attention to the inconsistency of sending a student to college to be taught theology by an atheistic professor.

"Psychologically," said Mr. Green, "a Communist professor is just as unfitted to teach students economics and concerning trade unionism as an atheistic professor is to teach theology."

"There has ever been a continued conflict between those who practice trade unionism, as interpreted and expounded by the American Federation of Labor, and those who have sought to substitute therefor visionary, nebulous theories which, if accepted, would lead the army of organized labor into the field of experimentation and speculation. We have more than half a century of experience behind us—much of it bitter and costly—and out of it we have developed a trade union formula applicable to our common needs and purposes.

"We cannot afford to pause in the great economic struggle while we experiment with vague, siren-like impractical theories, even though they may be advocated by well-meaning educators and the editors of religious and so-called liberal publications. We are dealing with human life and human values."

The Cop—Say, I almost broke my neck followin' you around them curves.

She—Well, I hope this teaches you not to chase after every pretty girl you see.

Quality First
UNITED STATES
LAUNDRY

Telephone
Market 1721
Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

on time
and right



Printing and Badges

111 SEVENTH STREET

Phone MArket 7070

POMPEII MACARONI FACTORY, Inc.

Manufacturers of

HIGH-GRADE GOODS

Oakland Branch: 501 Franklin Street

Phone Lakeside 1246

Los Angeles Branch: 105 Court Street

2987 Folsom St., near 26th, San Francisco

Phone Mission 5744

Telephone Valencia 5567

DICK CULLEN

THE FASHION TAILORS

2585 Mission Street

At Twenty-second

Herman's Hats

Union Made

2386 MISSION STREET

Near 20th St.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL

ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTOENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

WHITTHORNE & SWAN

A Big Store in the midst of your neighborhood carrying large diversified and assorted stocks in wearing apparel, house furnishings, yardage goods, and small wares. Here you will find both style and quality in your purchases.

The store with a welcome!

MISSION ST. - NEAR 22ND

JUSTICE THROUGH LAW

By Albert Levitt, Ridgefield, Connecticut
Professor of Law, Brooklyn Law School of
St. Lawrence University
Workers' Education Bureau Series

It is a privilege to announce the beginning of another group of brief popular articles for our readers. This popular series on the law, entitled "Justice Through Law," has been especially prepared for the Workers' Education Bureau and syndicated by the Bureau. Professor Levitt, who is the author of this series, is a man of wide and varied interests. He was formerly special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, sometime member of the faculties of the Columbia University and the Yale Law School, and the author of legal articles in the leading law journals. He will welcome comments on his articles.—Editor's Note.

No. III.

OUR COUNTRY'S GOAL.

The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land. The preamble of the Constitution is the heart of our country's existence. It states clearly the purposes for which our country was created. It points unmistakably toward the goal to which our political efforts are directed. It has been ignored, flouted, sneered at. None the less, it is still the altar to which the American people must return for inspiration and strength in conserving "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

THE PREAMBLE

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

The preamble makes it clear that the United States of America was created as a nation by the people of the country. Our country is not a federation of so-called "sovereign states." It is not an amalgamation of the peoples of the several states that existed in 1789. It is a distinct political creation brought into being by all the people living within the territories of the original 13 American colonies.

No powers of government can be derived from the preamble. It is not a source of substantive, legislative, or executive power. But the courts may, and do, turn to it for help in making clear the purposes and intents of legislative enactments and executive proceedings. What is called "the spirit of the Constitution" is found in the preamble.

The purpose of our government is six-fold:

First—To form a more perfect union.

Second—To establish justice.

Third—To insure domestic tranquillity.

Fourth—To provide for the common defense.

Fifth—To promote the general welfare.

Sixth—To secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

This purpose should guide executive action; determine legislative enactments; and inspire judicial decisions. The activities of political parties should be tested and judged by it. The people of the country should insist that the preamble of the Constitution is not violated by those to whom the powers of government are given. "The letter killeth; the spirit giveth life."

JULIUS S. GODEAU, INC.

Independent of the Trust
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER
41 Van Ness Avenue
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
Private Exchange Market 711
OAKLAND STOCKTON
Funeral Service That Saves and Serves

Phone Kearny 1540

UNION LABEL CLOTHES

Al Sandell
TAILOR

830 MARKET STREET

Rooms 207-210 Gillette Building

Second Floor

Corner Ellis Street

BUY IT TODAY!!!

SURE DEATH TO ARGENTINE ANTS
SCHRADER'S
ARGENTINE ANT
POWDER
NOT DANGEROUS TO CHILDREN OR FOOD

YOU NEEDED IT YESTERDAY

W. D. Fennimore

L. H. Rawls

A. R. Fennimore



Prices

Reasonable

Eyes Tested

Satisfaction

Guaranteed

2508 MISSION STREET..... } SAN FRANCISCO
181 Post Street..... }
1619 Broadway..... } Oakland
2106 Shattuck Avenue..... } Berkeley

We Give Mission Street Merchant Coupon.

**Made
For Men
Who Demand
the Best**

A blend of fine old Turkish
and Domestic Tobaccos
The Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co.
Incorporated, Mfrs.
Louisville, Ky.

CLOWN
CIGARETTES

UNION MADE

Lachman Bros.

GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE

MISSION 4116 • 9 BUILDINGS 38 FLOORS

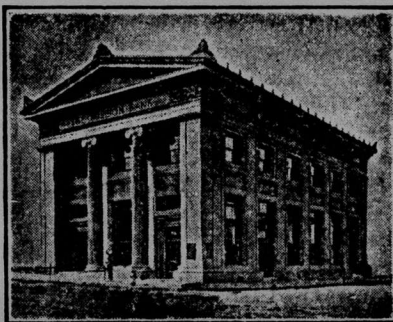
One of America's Largest Home-Furnishing Establishments

**Supreme Values in
Floor Coverings**

Rugs—Carpets—Linoleums to meet every requirement of home or purse, ready for your choosing in our great daylighted floor covering section.

At Special Sale Reductions

The First Bank in the
Mission District



THE MISSION BRANCH

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

THE COST—Slightly over One Cent a Day
THE RESULT — Security — No Worry

Leave your valuables in a Safe Deposit Box or Store Your Suit Cases, Bulky Packages, and Trunks in this Bank while on your vacation. Storage Rates on Application.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA

Mission Branch

Member Federal Reserve System

SIXTEENTH STREET AND JULIAN AVENUE

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

December 31st, 1928

Assets.....\$123,780,369.02
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds..... 5,150,000.00
Pension Fund over \$635,000.00,
standing on Books at 1.00

MISSION BRANCH.....Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of
FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco
Typographical Union No. 21. Members are
requested to forward news items to
Room 604, 16 First St., San Francisco

Death claimed one of the veterans of the Bulletin chapel on Monday of this week when Joseph Addison Prentiss passed away at his home in Oakland. "Joe," as he was known to those with whom he worked during the past thirty years on the Bulletin, left his work on Saturday in apparent good health and on Sunday was stricken with influenza which developed into broncho-pneumonia, causing death. Mr. Prentiss had been a member of the International Typographical Union for fifty years, and had resided in California forty-five years. He at one time was foreman of the Bulletin composing room. The deceased was a native of St. Joseph, Mo., and was 69 years of age. He is survived by his widow and two daughters, one of whom is the wife of Charles Sarcander, a member of the Bulletin chapel. Funeral services were held at the family residence in Oakland on Wednesday, and cremation took place at the Oakland Crematory.

E. V. "Gene" Staley, than whom no one is better known to the members of No. 21, is at present confined to his bed at the Affiliated Colleges hospital. Mr. Staley is suffering from a heart attack, and his physicians have ordered a complete rest. Mr. Staley, who is well above the three score and ten mark, suffered a severe fall some months ago, and it may be that his present condition is, in a measure, due to that accident.

The following is a portion of a very interesting letter received by the secretary from A. C. Campbell, one of No. 21's pensioners, who recently left for the South Sea Islands:

"Suva, Fiji, January 17, 1929.

"To General Secretary, San Francisco Union:

"Dear Sir:—I arrived here O. K. after one of the roughest, stormiest passages I ever experienced on the Pacific Ocean. My cold seems quite gone, and the 'after effects' from the 'flu are no more—or seem so.

"Where I got board at a hotel some years ago, at about 35 shillings per week, they charged me 12s 6d per day, and refused to give a weekly rate, saying their terms were only by day or by the month.

"I heard of this place, about four miles and a half from town, and took it at 10s per week—a large house, outbuildings for fowls, and two acres of land. I took it for a month, but after four days am inclined to forfeit the rent, and return to town. The place has been eaten away by the wood borer; mosquitoes, ants and spiders abound, and my neighbors are Chinese gardeners living in 'shacks' built of gasoline tins pounded out. Personally they seem honest, but I cannot make myself understood, and as for understanding them, that is out of question.

"I thought I could raise chickens, but it rains and rains, and only scrub fowls can survive the climate long enough, and their eggs are small and cheap.

"This is the hot time of year, but it rains every day.

"I am considering going to Norfolk Island where I spent a year in 1926-27. It is cheap living, and I lived under the pension. There is a steamer direct on Monday, and this will be the only opportunity for direct passage, as this is this boat's

last trip, and after that would have to go to Auckland or Sydney, thence to Norfolk.

"I will write by first steamer when I know where I will locate, but there is also a chance that I may return to America. I am not likely to have the 'flu again.

"If I had a good partner here it would not be so bad. There was a fellow here, but he had the place like a pigstye and I refused to put up with him.

"A man committed suicide in this house some time last year. I keep the room in which he did the deed locked up, so his ghost won't walk. But there was some kind of 'walking' last night, as I found this morning.

"Regards and aloha-nui,

"A. C. CAMPBELL."

From Secretary Hornage of Stockton Typographical Union comes the word that the 1929 officials of the Stockton Central Labor Council are: President, Carrol W. Kirkman; vice-president, William Burtz; secretary-treasurer, M. T. Baldwin; trustees, Daniel Kitt, Frank Misler and H. S. Hornage. The next meeting of the Council will be held in its new headquarters, which are a vast improvement over its former home.

Word from Los Angeles is that the following is the list of candidates for the elective offices of No. 174 at the May election:

Progressive:

President, J. A. Conkle; secretary, William G. Brown; vice-president, Ray J. McDonald; board of directors, A. W. Bowman, Charles A. Houck; sergeant-at-arms, George W. Bowman; application committee, C. S. Bruegger, Roy E. Harper, E. J. Sautter; I. T. U. auditing committee, W. W. Barrett, George Lacy, Fred W. Riegel; appeals committee, C. S. Bruegger, E. W. Comstock, Anthony DeStefano, J. B. Intveldt, C. L. Smith; special standing committee, Paul M. Coss, C. E. Tracy; I. T. U. delegates, W. S. Abbott, William J. Castello, W. E. Montgomery; alternate delegates, R. E. Schmidt, C. L. Smith, Stanley Wilson; delegates C. L. C., E. W. Comstock, James A. Conkle, Roy E. Harper; delegates A. P. T. C., William G. Brown, George A. Brocke, Joseph Phillis.

Administration-Conservative:

President, J. F. Dalton (incumbent); vice-president, Harry Gilmore; secretary-treasurer, Henry E. Clemens; I. T. U. delegates, M. M. (Pete) Wilson, William McCormick, M. W. McIntyre; board of directors, E. W. McGinnis, A. H. Edwards.

The following is taken from Editor & Publisher of February 2nd:

"MAILERS WIN FIGHT AGAINST I. T. U.
"Court of Appeals Makes Permanent Injunction

"Preventing Latter Body From Dissolving
"ing Mailers' Division.

"Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 29.—A two-year factional struggle between the International Typographical Union and the Mailers' Trade District Union, a division, was brought to a close Monday.

"The circuit court of appeals at Chicago affirmed a decision of Federal Judge Robert C. Baltzell of Indianapolis in granting the mailers an injunction against the Typographical Union.

"The injunction prohibited the parent organization and its president, Charles P. Howard, from dissolving the mailers' division, forcing it to pay certain attorney fees, refusing it the privilege of voting for major officers and refusing representation in the annual convention. The case opened here in Federal Court Dec. 8, 1926, when Judge Baltzell granted a preliminary injunction, after the mailers alleged the parent organization planned to submit to referendum a constitutional amendment which would refuse the mailers any voting privilege on the president, two vice-presidents and the secretary-treasurer, who compose four of the five members of the International Executive Council of the Typographical Union. It also was alleged the international officers were planning to submit to refer-

endum an amendment which would bar mailers from participating in the national conventions.

"The decision of the federal court was affirmed by the court of appeals and later the original petition was amended to include a request for an injunction against dissolution of the mailers' organization and an order by the international organization that the mailers pay \$12,000 in attorney fees incurred in previous litigation.

"Judge Baltzell permanently enjoined the International Typographical Union and President

F. J. BRAND

Phone UNderhill 1232

FRED BRAND CO.

Successor to

GUARANTEE BATTERY CO.

Storage Batteries

Auto Electricians

VAN NESS and TWELFTH and MISSION STREETS

EVERYTHING
FOR THE
HOME

EASY TERMS

Sterling
FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET

W. L. DOUGLAS
SHOES FOR MEN

U
N
I
O
N
S
T
O
R
E
E



S
H
O
E
S

\$6.50

This Seasonable Shoe Has Heavy
Double Soles—Calfskin Uppers
Is all Leather and Either
Tan or Black

R. A. FRENCH

2611 MISSION STREET

At 22nd Street adjoining the Owl Drug Co.

Home of Generous Credit

DRESS WELL
On Easy Terms

HOME CLOTHING CO.
2500 MISSION STREET

JAS. H. REILLY

JAS. H. REILLY, JR.

JAS. H. REILLY & CO.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Phone Mission 141

29th and Dolores Streets

MEMBER OF

and

Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

Howard in all four particulars in December, 1927, and the higher court's decision yesterday sustained the ruling."

In connection with the above dispatch the following is an interesting excerpt from a letter written by Secretary-Treasurer Woodruff Randolph and received this week. Mr. Randolph says: "While I have read it (the court decision) over somewhat carefully, I am not yet prepared to comment on it at length nor to say whether an appeal will be taken. When we have time to consider the situation and reach a decision I shall write at greater length."

How would you vote on a proposition for No. 21 to assess you 10 cents per day—\$36.50 per year—to forward the work of union organization? If you are a cigar smoker and make only one 10-cent purchase daily in that line, and that for a non-label brand, you have voluntarily assessed yourself, to a certain percentage, at least, of that sum, in aiding the work of the non-union employer. One of the large non-union cigar factories of San Francisco is reported not over-prosperous at present and with most of its employees laid off since the middle of December. Why not spend your union-earned cigar "assessment" daily to convince other unfair employers that the blue label of the Cigar-makers' Union is a business asset?

Hardly had the announcement of the formation of the "Conservative Party" to succeed the Administration Party been received until it was learned from the East that another party had been born within the ranks of the I. T. U. At Elizabeth, N. J., on December 8th, there was formed by members affiliated with locals in New Jersey, lower New York, Pennsylvania and Washington, D. C., a party known as "Unionists." The birth of this party is given meager publicity in labor journals of the Atlantic Coast, and it is presumed from the fact that Washington, D. C., is mentioned that it is but a revival of the campaign of Cornelius Ford, ex-United States public printer.

Chronicle Chapel Notes.

A weekly newspaper that is the acme of imperfection was handed to the writer this week. One can hardly believe, after looking it over, that such poor work is being done in this day and age. Take the makeup for instance; we note that a story on column six is continued to column three of the same page. In another story the word anniversary is printed and divided like this: "Ann-iversary week," except that the hyphen is missing. Another example is noted in a legal notice, which is printed in this manner:

nd belie, as to the circumstances and conditions under which the stockholders end securityholders who do not appear upon the books of the compAny as trustees, hold stock an' securities in acapacity other taan that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, associatind, or corporation has aas any interest ditest or indirect in the said stock' bonds, er other securities than as so stated by him.

This is a fair sample of what the rest of the paper is composed of. For a thriving town of the peninsula to have such a paper is a crime which the citizens should endeavor to correct. This paper is published in one of the smaller towns down the peninsula. Needless to add, no union label could be found anywhere in the paper.

En route to their respective homes in the thriving metropolis of Daly City rode Don Boone and Louis Muir in the former's Ford. The night was stormy and very wet, in fact, it was an ideal night for murders, accidents or what have you. Don was driving very slowly, only about twenty miles an hour, when he reached Seventeenth and Mission streets. Wham—there they were piled up against another car that came from nowhere across their path. It was just one of those accidents in which no one was to blame. None were injured and a mutual agreement was made between Boone and the driver of the other car. After seeing 'Lizabeth

safely parked in a nearby garage, Boone and Muir proceeded home on one of Kahn's forty-eight passenger limousines.

Willis Hall spied Frank Gnekow walking into the office one night last week with an umbrella under his arm. Willis inquired of Frank: "Why the umbrella, Frank? Trying to keep the moonshine off?"

Red King was suddenly called to his home Monday where his little son had fallen down some steps and had fractured his skull. It was thought at first that the boy would not live, but at the time this is written he has a splendid chance for recovery.

Jesse Morse received word from Spokane that his daughter, who had undergone an operation of a serious nature, had been removed to her home and was recovering very nicely.

Notes of the News Chapel—By L. L. Heagney.

Louis Schmidt's usual morning greeting to Eddie Porter: "Hello, monkey, throw me down a cocoanut."

"Woodchuck" Adams was the first to notice that Red Balthasar had hired a sub. The sub had been engaged for one whole day. "Woodchuck" immediately grew curious and wanted to know, you know, if Red was going away on a honeymoon.

"Maybe to Mr. Balthasar any reason is cogent, although what it was on this occasion may never be known," urged Skipper Davy extenuatingly. "Anyway, why shouldn't a redhead exercise the prerogative of hiring a sub? The claim that strawberry blondes are human beings, now accepted as almost proved, should, I contend, operate in mitigation of his alleged offense of making an American citizen work."

"Setting aside for the moment the fact that he's accused of forcing a free-born white into slavery," Pop Greer's tone was deferentially placating: "let me ask, scientists having reached the conclusion red noses are caused by the bottle bacillus, would it not be a worthy scientific research to conduct tests as to whether the same microbe magenta hued the flaming dome of Red Balthasar?"

"Guilty or not of defying the Emancipation Proclamation," joyously yodeled Eddie Haefer, "it might satisfy curiosity to know whether that fiery Balthasar hair grows on high-priced ivory or petrified wood."

"To me alone," caroled "Carefree Charley" Cooper, "was vouchsafed the honor of becoming Mr. Balthasar's confidant. I violate no secret when I tell that Red laid off to get a cochineal shampoo."

Glittering visions of wealth vanished like a mirage when John D. van Becker, financial authority, unhooked the News collar to apparel himself in Hearst livery as a Call writer. Acting on theories expounded in van Becker's writings, Charley Massey had got between 50 and 75 printers, pressmen and reporters to agree to contribute weekly sums toward a fund with which to buck the stock market, the financial authority to supply tips and otherwise "master mind" the boys, who

apparently nursed the motion that "thars gold in them thar hills."

Duck hunting recently in a miniature yacht up around Black Point, Bill Clement found it unpleasantly cold. The anchor chain was frozen to the deck one morning and no amount of pulling would unloosen it. It came free though when Bill poured moonshine on it, the encrusting ice dissolving like watermelon at a colored banquet.

Al (Kid) Crackbon, ex-lightweight champion of the Olympic Club and trainer of Jim Corbett, said he felt and knew he looked like 72 before his late bout with a molar manipulator. The kid said he left like 27 afterward, but modestly refrained from saying how he looked.

Saving a little money Sunday by washing windows, Phil Scott, native of the "tight little isle," or at least that section called Scotland, debated with himself whether to take off a pair of tight shoes. He decided to wait a while as the only pleasure he gets out of life, he says, is when he lets his dogs out.

If age indicates merit, then Jimmy Serrano's alibi for that discolored optic wins distinction enough to be awarded a niche in the hall of fame. "I ran against a door in the dark," explained Jimmy. Ain't that the duck's cackle! So original, too! However, a suggestion of churned cream permeating an alibi creates plausibility, else why does Mr. Camambert remain a perennial favorite?

What with all the scandal, duly chronicled this week, very nearly were some improvements overlooked, viz; the arrival of a Rouse band saw and of Charley Crook, each celebrated in some way. The saw came first but Charley got here before anybody knew how to run it. Where the saw came from is immaterial; where Crook came from can no longer be concealed—that famous slough city, Stockton, nurtured him as well as his friends, Sheriff Riecks and Supervisor Coates, who can't boast of Crook's name, but have been tried for it several times.

MAILER NOTES.

By Leroy C. Smith

Death claimed another of our members during the past week. Timothy ("Tim") Nunan, of the Examiner chapel, passed away at his home in San Leandro, Cal., on February 1st. "Tim," as he was familiarly known by his associates, was a man of kindly, unassuming disposition who always had a pleasant word for everyone. Failing health caused his retirement a few years ago. His passing leaves but few remaining members of this local who worked at the trade previous to the advent of the union in 1901. He had established a record of 43 years as a commuting mailer. Funeral services were held at Saint Leander Church. Interment, Holy Sepulchre Cemetery. A widow, a son and two daughters survive him.

The Circuit Court of Appeals, in the Typo-Mailer injunction case, has affirmed the decision of the lower court, which was in favor of the Mailers' Trade District Union.

Buy Union Stamped Shoes

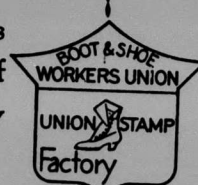
We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE
General Secretary-Treasurer



LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single Subscriptions.....\$1.50 a year
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, \$1.00 a year for each subscription.

Single Copies, 5 cents

Changes of address or additions to union's mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, California, as second-class matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1929

America has tried to shut the doors against imperilling immigration, not because American workers, whose forebears all came from some other country, do not like immigrants, but because they do not like the economic effects of their presence in masses. There is no difference, except a detrimental one, between an influx of low-wage workers and low-wage products. Twenty international unions have banded together to seek protection against products made at wage rates some of which are almost unbelievably low. American labor has more than once blazed the way among all the labor movements of the world in bringing practical remedies to bear upon their problems. Here again they lead. And in the end the workers of other lands will be benefitted, the arguments of high labor officials at Amsterdam to the contrary notwithstanding.

How stupid corporation leaders can be was shown before the United States Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce a few days ago when Roderick Stephens, representing the National Retail Merchants' Association, referred to "the leadership of a discredited union which has lost its holds on its own members and forfeited the good will of the public by a policy of strikes and violence." He referred to the United Mine Workers of America. President John L. Lewis challenged him at once, said his statement was a "vicious untruth" and demanded that he be stopped. The Senate Committee stopped Mr. Stephens' testimony right there and told him if he had any remarks of that sort to make he had better come with the evidence in his hands. Corporations, with their records, and particularly coal mining corporations, do poorly to go before the public with that sort of bluff, bluster and balderdash. It doesn't go any more. The Senate Committee's attitude was one evidence of a rapidly growing lack of confidence in the tall talk of corporation bosses. The constructive record of union labor in the United States is now too well known to permit libels on its good name to go by unchallenged. And the United Mine Workers have contributed their full share to the making of that record. It will be a long time before decent employers can look upon Pennsylvania's mine lockout without a blush of shame. It will be a long time before corporation leadership clears away the stench of Teapot Dome and a long time before it recovers from the stigma of public utilities propaganda. Union labor can be proud of its enemies, as well as of its own magnificent record.

GROWING UNIONISM

Only a short time ago we overheard a conversation between two officers of different international unions who happened to meet in this city while on their way to different sections of the country. They shook hands and offered the compliments of the season to each other and then one said to the other: "Well, Bill, how are things getting along in your organization?" Bill's answer was:

"Well, we are about holding our own, though it is very hard to keep up any interest among the membership, and owing to that fact we are not making any gains in the way of growth in membership. The members we have seem to feel that they are doing pretty well, and they indicate that it does not make much difference whether we organize the unorganized or not. Of course, I try to persuade them that that is the wrong viewpoint to have, and invariably they agree with me and say they do not hold any such views, but their actions speak louder than words, and it is plainly to be seen that they are not interested enough to get in and devote a little time and attention to building up the organization. In plain English, they are satisfied themselves and do not give a hang what becomes of the other fellow. Nor do they seem to realize that their own best interests demand that they wake up and take hold of things in an effort to strengthen their own position and fortify themselves in the satisfactory situation which they feel they are now occupying. They act as though they thought the declaration that there "can be no standing still and that we must either go ahead or fall back" were a mere catch phrase calculated to fool them into doing something for the other fellow in an effort to protect themselves. The truth seems to be that they have no faith in anyone who tells them that they must grow or die. To the great majority of them the sky seems to be clear and cloudless, and while I very much dislike to be pessimistic, the feeling very often has depressed me into the notion that nothing short of a cloudburst will arouse them from their sense of security and put them definitely into the struggle for progress. In most things they are not inordinately selfish, so that this lethargy must be the result of thoughtlessness. If this be true, then they must be induced to think and act in an intelligent manner. What can we do to bring this about?"

Then came this reply from the first speaker:

"It is the same old story I hear nearly every place I go, and your question is one that I have been asked a thousand times in the past two or three years. The only reply I can make is that we must keep on trying until we find a practical solution, and I have faith that in good time we will discover a means of solving the problem. The foundation of the American labor movement is sound and the necessity for organization in this intensively organized age cannot be disputed by anyone. The fellow who tries to go it alone is not only a monumental fool, but is sure to meet with disaster. No intelligent worker can be blind to this solemn fact no matter how satisfied or prosperous he may be at present. If he but looks beyond the end of his nose, he must become convinced that his only means of salvation in the industrial world lies in intensive and complete organization of the wage workers. He will see employers consolidating and organizing their forces in every way possible, and, if he has not completely lost the use of reason, he must of necessity conclude that unless he matches organization with organization he is doomed to ultimate, if not almost immediate, wage slavery. Surely he will not relish any such prospects. Under such circumstances, it seems to me, our task is to make this situation clear to him and to arouse him to the dire need of getting busy in order to avert this terrible prospect. It is a real danger, and if we lack the capacity to make it plainly visible to the workers in our respective fields, then we must blame ourselves and get out of the way and make room for those more capable than are we to fulfill the duties of trade union officials. I do not mean by that that we ought to step aside and allow dreamers and wreckers to come in and take our places and set the movement back half a century. That would be faithlessness that, by no stretch of the imagination, could be excused. It would be treason to the cause. But we can invite everybody to contribute their ideas, and then separate the wheat from the chaff, and proceed on the road to progress. It must be done, and we are going to do it. In fact, I believe we are already slightly on the upgrade."

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Consider, at the moment, the strange case of Andy Mellon. Andy, in his pictures, looks like a nice, kind old gent who has only love for the world in the heart that beats under his venerable frock coat. Yes, Andy looks like a nice, kind old gent. And, in his relations with his family and with all and sundry who come near to him in confidential relations, he doubtless is just that. If Andy were an old crab he would be much more unpopular than he is with the gentlemen of the press. They, too, are human and they find ways and means to submerge those that cut them across the face with reversed gloves. But Andy gets by fairly well. There are those that call Andy the "uncrowned king of America" and they hint, at the same time, that in addition to his American kingdom he has principalities scattered over the world. In other words, here is a nice-faced man who is getting on in years, who spouts platitudes somewhat sparingly, but who has put a people under tribute with chains of gold, silver, stocks and bonds.

Before there is any complete catalogue to show all of the activities, interests and subject peoples in the case some hard-working statistical ditch digger must do much hard labor. But little bits can be set down as guide posts. The cataloguer would start with Mr. Mellon's interest in the aluminum trust, wending his way thence through banks, coal mines, railroads and such things. The aluminum trust is a big thing. It has grown a great deal bigger than it was since Uncle Andy became Secretary of the Treasury. Other interests of his likewise have waxed greatly prosperous since this spare-framed, kindly-faced old gent first walked up the treasury steps as boss of the shop. It is said that the aluminum trust virtually owns the State of Arkansas and some have suggested re-naming the State with some title properly suggestive of its real rulership. The Mellon family has gone into the Pennsylvania railroad and into many other lines. But crowning everything is the fact that Mellon has joined with Morgan, forming with that mastodon of the financial world an alliance the power of which is beyond dreams—and beyond the power of anyone to check.

Mellon-Morgan is a combination before which average mortals may well quail and shiver in their boots. There is Mr. Morgan in New York, like some great mythical king enthroned amid his legions. There is Mr. Mellon in Washington, where one may picture him fondly running slender, caressing fingers over bales of currency which the people have paid into the government treasury, though of course Mr. Mellon doesn't exactly do that in fact. Mellon-Morgan—that is something to weave dreams around and over which to conjure far into the night. Mellon holdings are to be found throughout the country. They range from water-power holdings along the Canadian border to plants along the power streams of the South; and from all of these points the gold flows back to the smoke-murked banks of the Mellons in Pittsburg, the heart of steel and coal and the place where the iron framework of the country finds its point of radiation and from whence the pulse of life is hammered into its resisting fiber.

The figure of Andy Mellon isn't the figure of a king. It is slender, a bit stooped, kindly of mien, slow of ambulation. But there are those that call him the "uncrowned king," thinking of his industrial and financial might. These things have their interest when the king sits in the United States Treasury, a center of enormous power; and when there is the further fact that he seems destined to continue there for four years more.

WIT AT RANDOM

A little fellow of our acquaintance wants to know why vitamins were put in spinach and cod-liver oil instead of in cake and candy.—Boston Transcript.

"Hurrah! Five dollars for my latest story."

"Congratulations, young man. From whom did you get the money?"

"From the express company. They lost it."—Lowell Citizen.

Conductor (after stumbling over obstacle in the aisle)—Madam, you must not leave your valise in the aisle.

Colored Lady—Fo' de lan' sakes, dat ain't no valise; dat's mah foot.—Muskogee Daily Phoenix.

A serious-looking stranger called upon Mr. Biggs, shook his hand limply and remarked:

"I am representing the Association for the Suppression of Profanity. I want to take the evil language clear out of your life."

"Come here, Maria!" yelled Mr. Biggs, "here's a man wants to buy our car."—Duluth News-Tribune.

Squire Green—Mandy, after I die, I wish you would marry Deacon Brown.

Mandy—Why so, Hiram?

Squire—Well, the deacon trimmed me on a hoss trade once.—Women's World.

It used to be said that whenever a Scotchman got to London he never went back home—except to fetch his brother. That notion is out of date, according to Lord Dewar, who remarked recently, "There are not nearly so many Scotchmen traveling down to London as there used to be. They get born in London nowadays to save the fare."—Boston Transcript.

Lize and Fannie were discussing their Sunday night dates.

"Yes, mam, I done had me a neckin' party last night!"

"Neckin' party? Law, chile, don't you know them is out of style? They had them four thousand years ago."

"How you done know they had them four thousand years ago?"

"Cause my mammy done told me that the Bible says that King Solomon took the Queen of Sheba into the banquet hall and fed her wine and nectar!"

Grandma and grandpa had reared a large family, and it was a source of great pleasure to them to have their grandchildren for week-end and vacation visits. On one occasion at the dinner table grandma made mention of the fact that she had read in the News that grandpa was to preside as toastmaster at a banquet. Little Mary seemed pleased and yet somewhat doubtful. Finally recovering herself, she said: "Why, grandma, that won't do, because grandpa always burns the toast."

He—You are the breath of my life.

She—Let's see you hold your breath.—Daily Oklahoman.

N. H. HOWARD Phone MARKET 3697
STERLING AUTO TOP CO.
AUTOMOBILE PAINTING
AND TRIMMING
633-635-637 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE

\$300,000
February Sale Now in
Progress. Get Your
Share of the Big
Savings



1041 MARKET STREET

Phone Market 170

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY
FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

JACQUARD DAVENPORT BED
\$77.50

A Remarkably Well-Built Bed
for the small bungalow, flat or apartment. The quality of Jacquard and the construction is guaranteed the best money can buy for a moderate price.

Eastern Outfitting Company
1017 MARKET STREET, NEAR 6TH ST.

UNION  MADE

AUTHORIZED
CAN'T BUST 'EM
WORKGOODS
SERVICE

This Sign
your Guide

To the dealer who gives real service in a complete assortment of work and outing clothing for men and boys.

ELOESSER-HEYNE-MANN CO.
San Francisco Los Angeles Portland
1928

REDLICK-NEWMAN CO.
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
Southeast Corner, 17th and Mission Sts.

COMPLETE HOME
FURNISHERS
ON CREDIT
HEADQUARTERS FOR
OCCIDENTAL
STOVES AND RANGES

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.**Extracts from Minutes of Meeting of Executive Council, San Francisco, January 27, 1929.**

The meeting was called to order at 10 a. m. by President Stanton. Present: President W. P. Stanton; Vice-Presidents J. C. Coulter, Lloyd A. Barnes, Ros. Mannina, George Durand, Elma F. Smith, Chas. S. Child, James E. Hopkins, Anthony L. Noriega, George W. Stokel and Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg. Excused: Edward Drake, John S. Horn and Claude C. Hopkins. Absent: R. L. Vogelsang.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Communications.

From J. W. Buzzell, Secretary, Labor Council, Los Angeles (Dec. 5, 11, 27), relative to legal proceedings against Assemblyman Badham, who failed to file statement of his election expenses as required by law. Left in hands of Secretary. (Dec. 28) relative to a national committee formed in behalf of Mooney and Billings by the Civil Liberties Union. Referred to New Business.

From the Oregon State Federation of Labor, Portland (Dec. 18 and Jan. 15), relating to a resolution pending in the Oregon Legislature petitioning Congress to place Mexican immigrants under the quota system. Filed.

From the Pacific-Western Broadcasting Federation, Los Angeles (Jan. 12), inviting the California State Federation of Labor to affiliate and co-operate in the attempt to utilize radio on behalf of education and idealism. Laid over for further information.

From the Kern County Labor Council, Bakersfield (Jan. 24), requesting assistance in inducing the manager of the Safeway Stores, Inc., to sign a working agreement with the Butchers' Union of Bakersfield. Referred to Secretary and Vice-President Durand.

From R. W. Kearny, Chief, Division of Hous-

ing and Sanitation, San Francisco (Jan. 24), in reply to complaint about insanitary conditions of the Cooks' and Waiters' Camp at Bohemian Grove, Monte Rio. Left in hands of Secretary.

Report of Committee on Legislation.

The committee submitted a detailed report on all resolutions pertaining to legislative matters, referred to the Executive Council by the Sacramento Convention. A list of labor measures emanating from the State Federation of Labor, the Railroad Brotherhoods, the Labor Commissioner's office and the Industrial Accident Commission, has been compiled for the information of affiliated unions. (Official circular containing the list of labor bills is forwarded herewith.)

With regard to Resolution No. 23 requesting endorsement of legislation establishing an official State Trade-mark for California farm products, the committee recommended that no action be taken by the Executive Council for the following reasons: "The use of the regular union labels recognized by the American Federation of Labor is carefully restricted to such concerns as guarantee to employ union labor at wages and working conditions mutually agreed to. The proposed State Trade-mark for farm products does not offer any such guarantees. To the contrary, its use may be freely granted to farmers employing the cheapest Asiatic or Mexican labor. It is claimed that there is merit in the standardizing features of the proposed State Trade-mark, but such a claim, even if fully established, does not by itself warrant the endorsement of the pending Trade-mark bill." The committee's recommendation was unanimously adopted.

Inasmuch as the Hawes-Cooper Act will not become effective for five years, it was decided to continue a study of the subject with a view of submitting desirable legislation to the Forty-ninth Session of the California Legislature.

On motion the Federation's legislative representative was directed to prepare and submit an amendment to the General Motor Vehicle Act eliminating the \$2.00 chauffeurs' license fee.

Secretary reported that, in accordance with established custom, joint legislative headquarters had been established in Rooms 527 and 528 of the Ochsner Building at Sacramento. The expense of maintaining these offices is borne in equal shares by the State Building Trades Council, San Francisco Labor Council, the Railroad Brotherhoods and the California State Federation of Labor.

Attention was called to the necessity of having local unions throughout the State correspond with Senators Johnson and Shortridge as well as with their respective Representative in Congress, urging them to actively support bills pending in Congress which will place Mexicans under the quota system and exclude Filipinos in the same manner as other Asiatics are excluded.

Affiliated unions are therefore earnestly requested to assist in this campaign by writing to Washington, D. C., demanding action on the following bills:

Senate Bill 1437, by Senator Harris, placing Mexicans under the quota system. This will limit to 1557 the number of immigrants from Mexico which may be admitted annually. The American Federation of Labor, at the New Orleans convention, endorsed the quota for Mexican immigrants.

H. R. 13900, by Congressman Welch, excluding Filipinos; also H. R. 16392, by Congressman Johnson, excluding Filipinos and repealing the law which authorizes naturalization of Filipinos honorably discharged from United States military or naval service.

Report of Committee on Education.

The committee reported having given careful attention to Resolution No. 40, pertaining to the establishment of a Workers' College. Mrs. Kate O'Hare, who suggested the plan outlined in Resolution No. 40, appeared before the committee and

argued in favor of the proposal. The committee recommended unfavorably on the establishment of a workers' college, (1) because of the tremendous financial obligations involved, and (2) because educational facilities of every character are now available in California. The recommendation of the committee was unanimously adopted. The committee also made the following recommendation:

Inasmuch as local experience in the State of California has shown that energetic local educational committees are very effective in the organization and promotion of workers' education, Labor Councils throughout the State are respectfully requested to appoint such committees to the end that increased co-operation may be established with our director of workers' education in the development of workers' education.

Mooney-Billings.

The American Federation of Labor convention held at New Orleans has unanimously reaffirmed the declaration of the Los Angeles convention: "That declaration provides that the president and executive council will continue to proceed in the manner which in their judgment is best calculated to bring about the release of Mooney and Billings, and calls upon all affiliated organizations, including city central bodies and state federations of labor, to be guided solely by the advice given them from time to time by the president and executive council of the American Federation of Labor regarding the cases of Mooney and Billings."

Secretary stated that in harmony with the American Federation of Labor declaration on the subject he had declined to accept an invitation to join a national committee organized under the auspices of the American Civil Liberties Union to free Mooney and Billings. The attitude of the secretary was endorsed.

A communication from J. B. McNamara, San Quentin (December 23, 1928), relating to the general subject, was read and ordered filed for future reference.

On motion the opening date of the thirtieth annual convention, to be held at Long Beach, was fixed for Monday, September 23, 1929.

Federation's Financial Statement.

The financial statement of the State Federation covering the period from September 1, 1928, to December 31, 1928, was then submitted:

Balance on hand, September 1, 1928.....\$ 7,270.41

Receipts—

Receipts, Sept. 1, 1928, to Dec. 31, 1928.\$ 3,925.90

Disbursements—

Office expense	\$ 85.23
Salaries	2,000.00
Postage and mailing.....	189.60
Printing	252.25
Executive council	17.00
Rent	254.00
Sacramento convention (including printing of daily and final convention proceedings)	1,417.40
Delegate to A. F. of L. convention....	450.00
Miscellaneous expense	52.25
	\$ 4,717.73

Recapitulation—

Receipts (including balance on hand, September 1st)	\$11,196.31
Disbursements	4,717.73

Balance on hand January 1, 1929.....\$ 6,478.58

A Diamond To Be Reset?

A DIAMOND to be reset in a modern setting? . . . a platinum or white gold mounting? . . . any sort of fine work on fine jewelry? Bring it to The Emporium.

Expansion of the Jewelry Work Rooms and enlarging our staff of expert jewelers enables The Emporium to handle with confidence the finest of special order work. Your valuable jewelry will be kept in our own safety vault.

Come to the Jewelry Repair Desk on the First Floor.

The Emporium
SAN FRANCISCO

BENDER'S The Family Shoe Store

2412 Mission St., near Twentieth
Packard Shoes for Men Martha Washington Shoes for Women

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting of February 1, 1929.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by Vice-President R. Baker.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Waitresses No. 48, Elsie Call, vice Elizabeth Kelly. Retail Drivers, C. H. Loveridge, A. Asmussen, W. R. Otto. Ice Drivers, H. R. Anderson, H. G. Hamilton. Miscellaneous Employees, George Eastman, N. D. Piper. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From American Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of \$100.00 for the erection of a memorial to the late President Gompers. From the Board of Supervisors stating it will hold a meeting on Tuesday, February 5th, at 2:30 on the matter of mill work and the construction of public buildings. Announcement of winter sports at Lake Tahoe. From Community Chest, financial statement.

Referred to Secretary—From Sears, Roebuck & Co., with reference to their printing.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From Building Trades Council, with reference to homes which may be purchased by members of organized labor. Communication from the California State Federation of Labor, inclosing list of bills introduced in the California Legislature and which are of interest to labor.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of complaint of Grocery Clerks' Union against the O'Connor's Groceries, as there was no one present representing the firm, the matter was referred to the Secretary with instructions to send another notice to the manager. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Bakery Drivers—Have organized the London Baking Company; Torino Baking Co. still unfair. Culinary Workers—Fosters and Clinton Cafeterias still unfair; ask for union card when eating in restaurants. Grocery Clerks—All chain stores are unfair to their union; look for the clerk's button when making purchases. Milk Drivers' Union was sued by a dropped member; case came to trial and was dismissed.

New Business—The chair introduced Mr. Raymond Miller, who addressed the Council on the question of thrift and savings.

Mr. Billy Chang, representing the striking Chinese Laundry Workers, addressed the Council and told of the conditions under which these people had to work. On motion, the subject matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

Unfinished Business—The amendment to the election laws of the constitution was up for a second reading, and on motion was adopted.

Installation of Officers for the Ensuing Term—Past President Murphy installed the following: President, Wm. P. Stanton; Vice-President, R. H. Baker; Secretary-Treasurer, John A. O'Connell; Sergeant-at-Arms, Patrick O'Brien; Trustees—Chas. Child, Wm. Granfield, Jas. Hopkins; Executive Committee—Joseph Blanchard, Adolph Brenner, James Coulsting, John C. Daly, Wm. Granfield, David Hardy, George Kidwell, George Knell, John F. Metcalf, Laura Molleda, A. L. Noriega, Patrick O'Brien, Richard Patterson. Organizing Committee—Ed. Anderson, Anthony Brenner, Joseph Casey, George Cullen, John J. Darcy, Theo. Johnson, M. S. Maxwell, Lea Philipps, Walter Jusaitis. Law and Legislative Committee—R. Baker, E. G. Buehrer, C. Child, Henry Heidelberg, Jas. Hopkins, Theo. Johnson, George Kidwell. Labor Clarion Directors—W. T. Bonsor, Jas. Coulsting, M. E. Decker, Geo. Hollis, S. Roman.

Receipts—\$250.38. Expenses—\$181.65.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

WHEN BUYING A HOME.

Since the advent of the so-called American Plan in San Francisco, which means nothing more than the open shop, many homes have been constructed by non-union building trades workmen, and many of these homes have been purchased by members of and sympathizers with organized labor. We believe that the purchase of these homes by trade unionists has been done thoughtlessly and without taking into consideration the real effect of such action.

The builders of these homes take it for granted that the union men and women, as well as their friends, are not in thorough accord with the aims and aspirations of the union building trades mechanics, for the reason, as they state, that they are very seldom asked whether or not these homes are built under union conditions or otherwise. We are, however, strongly of the opinion that all of the members of organized labor and their friends would lend their assistance to the building trades mechanics if they were fully informed of the facts.

We most respectfully urge all union men, friends and sympathizers when negotiating for a home to ask the seller if such home had been built by union or non-union men, and also inform him that his reply would have to be verified by the officers of the Building Trades Council of San Francisco, and further, that in the event it was shown that the builder did not employ union men to construct the building that they would not purchase the home, and that they would endeavor to buy a home that was built under union conditions.

If you or your friends desire information as to the conditions under which any certain home was constructed, such information will be cheerfully furnished at the headquarters of the San Francisco Building Trades Council on application. We believe that your co-operation in this matter will assist us wonderfully, and we are satisfied that you will give it your whole-hearted interest and support. Incidentally, this will cause more union-built houses to be sold in San Francisco, and will thereby assist the union labor movement as a whole.

Thanking you in advance for the valuable assistance we know you will give, we beg to remain,
Faternally yours,

SAN FRANCISCO BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

Thos. Doyle, Secretary.

KILLS BOX MEASURE.

Passage of the Box bill for stoppage of Mexican immigration is not expected in this Congress. Opposition of the State Department is the reason generally given and those closest to the situation understand that to be the real reason.

Vigorous opposition to the bill has been interposed by the State Department, the reason having to do largely with international amity.

From Mexican sources, however, comes word that developments in Mexico are rapidly altering the situation. New irrigation projects in Mexico's northern states are holding thousands of Mexican workers in Mexico and it is said that this factor alone will modify the migration situation to an appreciable extent for fully a year. General economic improvement throughout Mexico also is pointed to as a factor which will rapidly lessen the number of Mexican workers desiring to enter the United States to work.

Efforts in behalf of the Box bill have not ceased, but in view of the determined position taken by the State Department observers agree there is practically no chance of its passage by this Congress.

PUBLIC PAY BRIBES.

Indictment of two Minneapolis city councilmen for accepting \$500 bribes from a representative of the American LaFrance and Foam Corporation in the purchase of a fire engine, reveals how anti-union concerns would smash trade unions and place the cost on the public.

The LaFrance corporation is located in Elmira, New York, and is warring on the machinists' union. Local trade unionists objected to the city's purchase of one of the fire engines. The protest was ignored, and on its first trip the apparatus ran amuck, smashing two automobiles and injured the occupants. Later one city councilman confessed that he accepted a \$500 LaFrance bribe. He involved two colleagues and resigned. The two have been indicted.

It is now discovered that the city was overcharged \$3310, enough for the bribes and \$1800 for "incidental" expenses.

The Hudson, Wis., city council refused to buy a fire engine from the LaFrance Corporation of Elmira, N. Y. City officials learned of the "demonstration" made by an engine manufactured by strikebreakers employed by this concern and sold to the city of Minneapolis. Two autos were wrecked. Indictments of Minneapolis city councilmen was another factor in inducing local officials to shun this union-busting concern.

THE MONEY GIANTS FIGHT.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., hires Charles E. Hughes to help him win his proxy fight against Stewart, who figured in the Continental Trading Corporation mess. To paraphrase, when money giants fall out the rest of us may learn some truths.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.
Embassy Theatre
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops. Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

Sutter 6654

GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

442 2nd St.

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: William Corcoran of the municipal carmen, Frank B. McStocker of the postoffice clerks, Patrick Connor and Arthur E. Jenkins, of the carpenters, Joseph A. Prentiss of the printers.

The California State Council of Carpenters has made arrangements for its convention in Sacramento on February 23rd and 24th. An extensive program has been outlined and the gathering will be kept very busy for two days. This will be the second convention of the organization and plans will be developed for bringing in all carpenters within the State.

Raymond Miller of the Wells-Fargo Bank addressed the last meeting of the Labor Council on "Thrift and Saving" and outlined plans his bank has developed for making it comparatively easy to save a little each week.

The following delegates were seated at the last meeting of the Labor Council: From Waitresses No. 48, Elsie Call, vice Elizabeth Kelly; Retail Drivers, C. H. Loveridge, A. Asmusen, W. R. Otto. Ice Drivers, H. R. Anderson, H. G. Hamilton. Miscellaneous Employees, George Eastman, N. D. Piper.

Reports from Los Angeles are to the effect that one J. H. Faiz, representing the Pacific Coast Founders' Association, had been in that city in search of non-union molders to bring to San Francisco and had advertised in the papers for men without mentioning the fact that strike conditions prevailed here in that line. This is a violation of the State law and Faiz was arrested by represen-

tatives of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement. The report says that he pleaded guilty to two counts and was fined \$10 for each offense.

Y. C. James Yen, general director of Chinese mass education, will address the meeting of the Labor Council this evening and outline his plan for education of the illiterate millions of his country through a simplified system he developed in Europe during the World War. Yen is a graduate of Yale and speaks the best of English. His address should be most interesting to the delegates.

The five-day week for factory workers is rapidly becoming one of the greatest forces in the humanizing of industry, and within a few decades will become a universally adopted system, Miss Frances Perkins, New York State Industrial Commissioner, told Columbia University students recently. The six-day week is as surely doomed to pass as the twelve-hour day was twenty-five years ago, she said.

Amendments to the Welch bill, which last summer gave raises to some Government workers, were discussed last Wednesday night by the members of Federal Employees' Union in Native Sons Hall. One measure sponsored by the union, supported by the Senate civil service committee and introduced by Senator Brookhart, will make new increases in pay retroactive to July 1, 1928. A similar bill has been introduced into the House, according to Secretary Alfred Berryessa of the union, by Representative F. R. Lehlbach, chairman of the House Committee on Civil Service.

In connection with a word of praise, on the editorial page of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal of January 21st, for a Mr. Hoge who had done such excellent work in the \$10,000,000 sewer bond campaign, the following reference was made concerning Col. W. F. Axton, so widely known as a great friend of organized labor: "Notwithstanding the untiring and unselfish efforts on the part of Mr. Hoge to secure the passage of the bond issue, the personnel of the general committee had something to do with the people giving it their favorable consideration. For instance, practically all the labor unions endorsed the bond issue when it came before them for approval or disapproval. But, there was one man on the general committee who influenced this practically unanimous vote of the working people, and that man was Wood F. Axton, president of the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co. To my mind," continues the writer, "there is no one man within the city of Louisville whom the people would rather look to for advice on economic questions than Mr. Axton, and I think it should be known that a substantial number of the working people of Louisville supported the bond issue of Louisville by reason of Mr. Axton." Organized labor does not have a better, or a more conscientious friend, in the industrial world, than Col. Axton, whose company is the maker of Clown cigarettes, Old Hill Side tobacco, and other nationally-known manufactured tobacco products, all bearing, as they always have, the union label.

A fair young girl flounced her way into the bus and sat down in the only remaining seat beside a young man. "Pardon me a moment, but—" began the young man, but the sentence was cut short when the young girl gave him an icy stare. Some time passed, and the same process was repeated. Finally the man mustered up his courage for one blow and said, "I don't care whether you like it or not, but I want that package of eggs you've been sitting on for the last half hour."

MILK DRIVERS WIN.

A couple of years ago it became necessary for the Milk Drivers' Union to discipline one of its members who continued to violate the regulations of the organization to such an extent that he was suspended from membership. This member started suit against the union in the Superior Court asking for damages to the tune of \$10,000 because he had lost more than 50 per cent of his business as a consequence of the action of the union. The case came to trial before Judge Shortall last week, and, after a lengthy presentation of evidence and arguments, the jurist dismissed the case as being one without foundation in law, thus giving the organization a complete victory and sustaining its right to discipline members who violate the rules governing the occupation and established by the union.

CHINESE WORKERS WIN.

The Chinese laundry workers' walkout that agitated the Oriental quarter for a week ended last Monday, so Chinatown New Year's celebration, which starts Sunday, will be a week of unalloyed joy.

By the agreement between laundry proprietors and employees, the latter will work only ten hours on Saturdays instead of the fifteen hours, which was the main cause of the controversy. The other five days they will work from 7 a. m. until 10 p. m., making an 85-hour week.

Also the bosses agreed to pay their employees for the period of the walkout, to take instigators of the rebellion back to work and to permit all workers to join the Chinese union.

A BIG DEVELOPMENT.

Engineers of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company are making preparations to build in San Francisco the largest electric generating plant on the company's system.

The new plant will go into Station "A" at Twenty-third and Louisiana streets, in the Potrero district, and will cost more than \$11,000,000. The station will be rebuilt and converted from 85,000 into 300,000 horsepower. At the present time the largest plant on the Pacific Gas and Electric Company's system is Pit Power House No. 3, on the Pit River in Northern California, which is rated at 109,000 horsepower. The new San Francisco station will be almost three times as large as Pit No. 3.

The new plant, which will be operated by steam, will be built in units and will take five years to complete.

Work on the first two units, each of which will measure 70,000 horsepower, will begin at once. In fact, three of the largest boilers ever built, have already been designed for these units and plans for the first two steam turbine generators are well under way. The boilers will operate at 1400 pounds, the highest pressure yet applied on the Pacific Coast. It will take a smokestack twenty-four feet in diameter and 200 feet high to carry off gases from the fuel used to fire the boilers. Combustion will be so complete that there will be no noticeable smoke.

THE "UNION" STORE

ON THE AIR

OVER KYA

Interviews with famous Ball
Players - Pugilists - Field and
Track Coaches and
other Sportsmen

THURSDAY

7:30 to 7:45

p.m.

Philadelphia
Shoe Co.

825 MARKET STREET

THE "UNION" STORE

THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES

HERMAN, Your Union Tailor

1104 MARKET STREET